

HISTORY OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH

(A VERY SHORT VERSION)



Matthew 16: 13

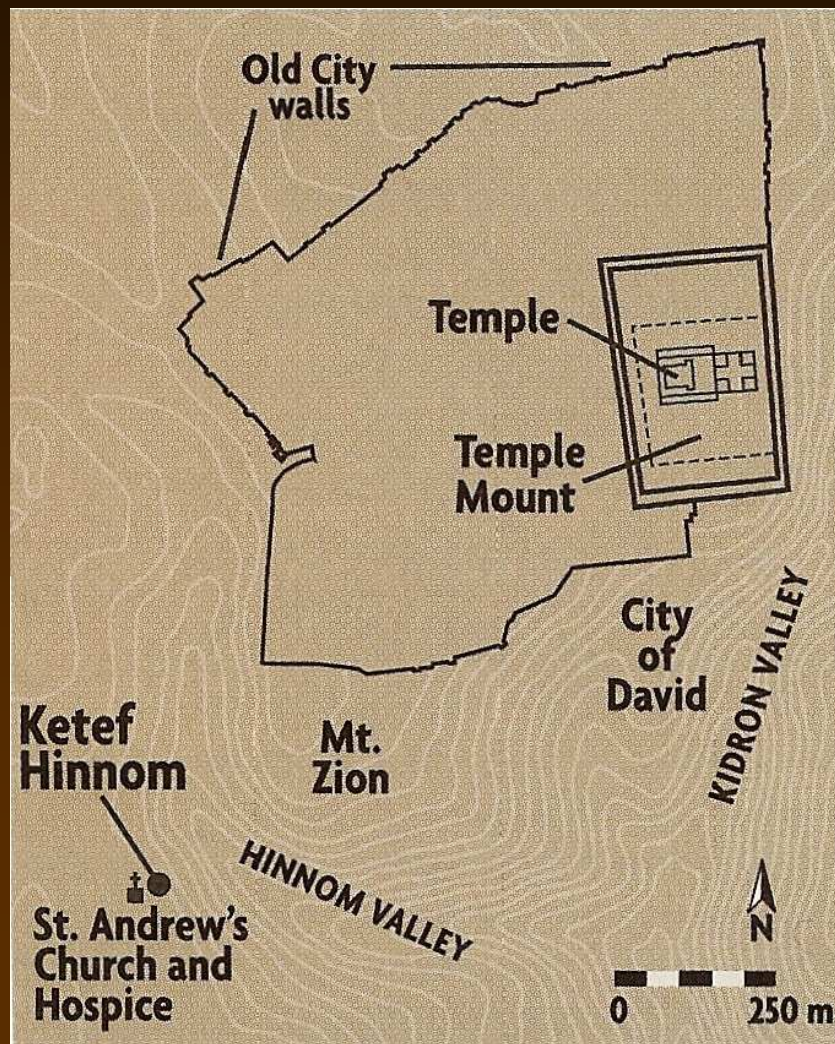
**When Jesus went into the
region of Caesarea Philippi
he asked his disciples,
"Who do people say that
the Son of Man is?"**

Matthew 16: 14

They replied, "Some say John the Baptist, others Elijah, still others Jeremiah or one of the prophets."

HISTORY LEADING TO THE MINISTRY OF JESUS

Amulet at Ketef Hinnom



Dated to ~ 700 BC



Ketef Hinnom II

ה/ו ברך ה
[א] ליהו[ה]
העזר ו
הגער ב
[ר]ע יברך
יהוה י
שמרך
יאר יה
[ו]ה פניו
[אל] יך וי
שם לך ש
[ל]ם

Ketef Hinnom II

[for PN, (the son/daughter of) xxxx]h/hu.
May h[e]
sh[e] be blessed by YHWH,
the warrior and
the rebuker
of [E]vil: May YHWH bless you,
keep you.
May YHWH make
his face shine
upon you and
grant you p[ea]ce



Oldest Physical Witness to the Bible (Old Testament)

The LORD bless you and keep you!

**The LORD let his face shine upon
you, and be gracious to you!**

**The LORD look upon you kindly and
give you peace!**

Numbers 6: 24-26 (NAB)

Christianity arose from Judaism

First Temple (Solomon): 960-586 BC

Babylonian Exile: 586 - 516 BC

Second Temple: 516 - 70 BC

Herod the Great: ~40 BC - 4 AD

Second Temple Destroyed: 70 AD

Bar Kochba Revolt: 132 AD

The Great Isaiah Scroll



He came to Nazareth, where he had grown up, and went according to his custom into the synagogue on the Sabbath day. He stood up to read and was handed a scroll of the prophet Isaiah. He unrolled the scroll and found the passage where it was written: "The Spirit of the Lord is upon me..."

Luke 4:16-18

Second Temple (Model)



Influence of the Greeks

Alexander the Great: 332 BC

Antioch founded by Seleucus

Alexandria founded by Ptolemy

Greek language common in entire region

Hellenized Jews (esp. Upper Classes)

Septuagint (Old Testament in Greek)

translated ~ 3rd Century BC

Influence of the Romans

Pompey conquers Judea: 63 BC Judea made a Roman client State, thousands of Jewish slaves taken to Rome

Pontius Pilate Prefect: 26 AD

1st Jewish Revolt quashed by Titus: 70 AD
Second Temple destroyed

Bar Kochba Revolt quashed: 136 AD Judea & Jerusalem destroyed, Jewish Diaspora



The Ministry of Jesus: 27-30

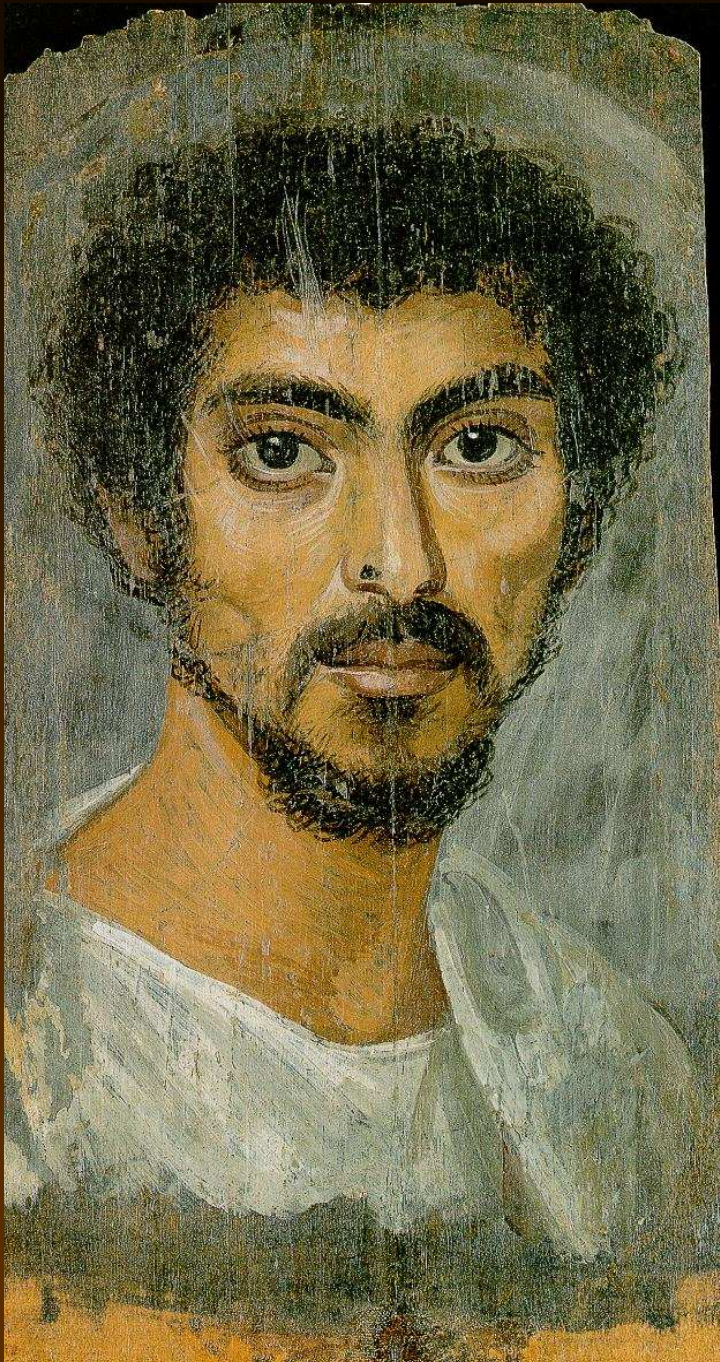
Did not write any Gospels

Did not establish a Church organization

Did give us all the elements of the Church

- Moral Teaching (e.g. Sermon on the Mount)
- Sacraments esp. Eucharist
- Redemption / Salvation
- Paraclete / Holy Spirit
- Great Commission (Apostolic Mission)
- Founding of the Church with Peter

Historical Artifacts from the Time of Jesus



What did people look like?
Fayyum mummy portraits
(~100 BC – 200 AD)

Historical Artifacts from the Time of Jesus



He left Nazareth and went to live in Capernaum by the sea ...As he was walking by the Sea of Galilee, he saw two brothers, Simon who is called Peter, and his brother Andrew, casting a net into the sea; they were fishermen...and immediately they left their boat and followed him. Matt. 4



Historical Artifacts from the Time of Jesus

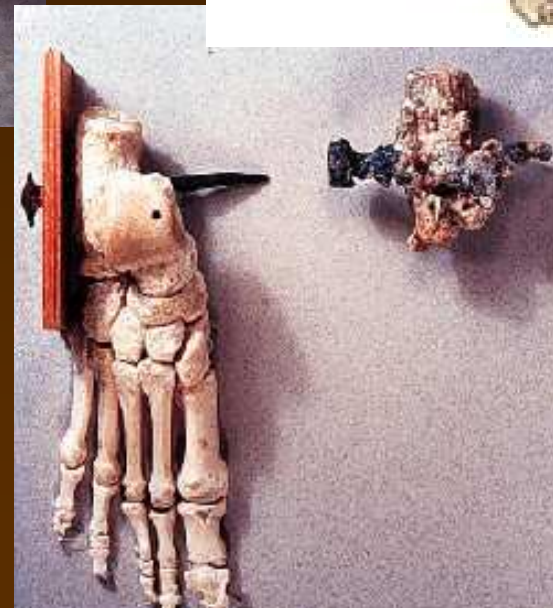
The Pool of Siloam



As he passed by he saw a man blind from birth. His disciples asked him, "Rabbi, who sinned, this man or his parents, that he was born blind?" Jesus answered, "Neither he nor his parents sinned; it is so that the works of God might be made visible through him. When he had said this, he spat on the ground and made clay with the saliva, and smeared the clay on his eyes, and said to him, "Go wash in the Pool of Siloam". So he went and washed, and came back able to see.

John: 9

The Crucifixion of Yehohanan, son of Hagakol





St. Peter by El Greco 1610

Founding of the Church

And so I say to you, you are Peter, and upon this rock I will build my church, and the gates of the netherworld shall not prevail against it.

I will give you the keys to the kingdom of heaven. Whatever you bind on earth shall be bound in heaven; and whatever you loose on earth shall be loosed in heaven." Matthew 16: 18-19 NAB

ἐκκλησία

What do the Gospels mean by ekklesia?

This word (Greek ekklesia) occurs in the gospels only here and in Matthew 18:17 (twice). There are several possibilities for an Aramaic original. Jesus' church means the community that he will gather and that, like a building, will have Peter as its solid foundation. (NAB footnote)

Standard Greek translation is “assembly” or “council”

Apostolic Era: 30 - ~100 AD

**Then Jesus approached and said to them,
"All power in heaven and on earth has
been given to me.**

**Go, therefore, and make disciples of all
nations, baptizing them in the name of the
Father, and of the Son, and of the holy
Spirit,**

**teaching them to observe all that I have
commanded you. And behold, I am with
you always, until the end of the age."**

Matthew 28:18-20 NAB

Apostolic Era

- Direct witnesses to Christ still alive
- Period from Resurrection to death of John
- Direct evangelization by the Apostles
- Missionary travels St. Paul
- Books of the New Testament written
- First description of people as “Christians”
- Early Church established

Power of the Good News

“You shall love the Lord, your God, with all your heart, with all your soul, and with all your mind.

You shall love your neighbor as yourself.”

Matt. 22: 36,39





Power of the Good News

“I am the resurrection
and the life; whoever
believes in me, even
if he dies, will live,

and everyone who lives
and believes in me
will never die.”

John 11: 24-26

St. Peter (b. 1 – d. 64 AD)



Pivotal Disciple

Council of Jerusalem ~ 50

To Rome (date unknown)

Possible author NT book(s)

First Pope

Crucified upside down
just outside of Rome on
Vatican Hill in 64

St. Paul (b. ? – d. 64-65 AD)



Born Saul of Tarsus

A Jew and Roman citizen

Was a Pharisee

Spoke fluent Greek

Conversion experience

Traveled thousands of miles

Authored 13 NT books

Beheaded in Rome

Missionary Travels of Paul



The Church as the Mystical Body of Christ

As a body is one though it has many parts,
and all the parts of the body, though many,
are one body, so also Christ.

For in one Spirit we were all baptized into
one body....

Now you are Christ's body, and individually
parts of it.

1 Cor. 12: 12-13, 27

Development of Written Witness

Matthew	80-90
Mark	68-73
Luke	85
John	80-110
Acts	85

Thessalonians	50
Galatians	55
Philippians	56-60
Corinthians	57
Romans	58

“P52” Oldest NT Artifact ~125



ΟΙ ΙΟΥΔΑΙΟΙ ΗΜΙΝ ΟΥΚ ΕΞΕΣΤΙΝ ΑΠΟΚΤΕΙΝΑΙ
ΟΥΔΕΝΑ ΙΝΑ Ο ΛΟΓΟΣ ΤΟΥ ΙΗΣΟΥ ΠΛΗΡΩΘΗ ΟΝ ΕΙ-
ΠΕΝ ΣΕΜΑΙΝΩΝ ΠΟΙΩ ΘΑΝΑΤΩ ΗΜΕΛΛΕΝ ΑΠΟ
ΘΝΕΣΚΕΙΝ ΕΙΣΗΛΘΕΝ ΟΥΝ ΠΑΛΙΝ ΕΙΣ ΤΟ ΠΡΑΙΤΩ-
ΡΙΟΝ Ο ΠΙΛΑΤΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΕΦΩΝΗΣΕΝ ΤΟΝ ΙΗΣΟΥΝ
ΚΑΙ ΕΙΠΕΝ ΑΥΤΩ ΣΥ ΕΙ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΤΩΝ ΙΟΥ-
ΔΑΙΩΝ ...

the Jews, "To us it is lawful to kill
no one," so that the word of Jesus
might be fulfilled, which he said
signifying by what sort of death he
was about to die. Entered again into
the Praetorium Pilate and called
Jesus and said to him, "Are you king
of the Jews? ... John 18:31-33

Early Church: ~100 - 325

- Apostles all have passed away
- Second generation “Church Fathers”
- Much persecution by Roman authority
- Four major centers of Christianity
- Challenges of heresy and syncretism
- Development of Canonical NT Books
- Development of the liturgy

Early Church

Early Church Fathers

- Clement (of Rome)
- Ignatius (of Antioch)
- Polycarp (of Smyrna)

Authors of important
early Christian works
(e.g. 1 Clement)

Apostolic tradition

Centers of Christianity

- Rome
- Antioch
- Jerusalem
- Alexandria

All cities with large
Hellenized Jewish
populations

What was worship like?

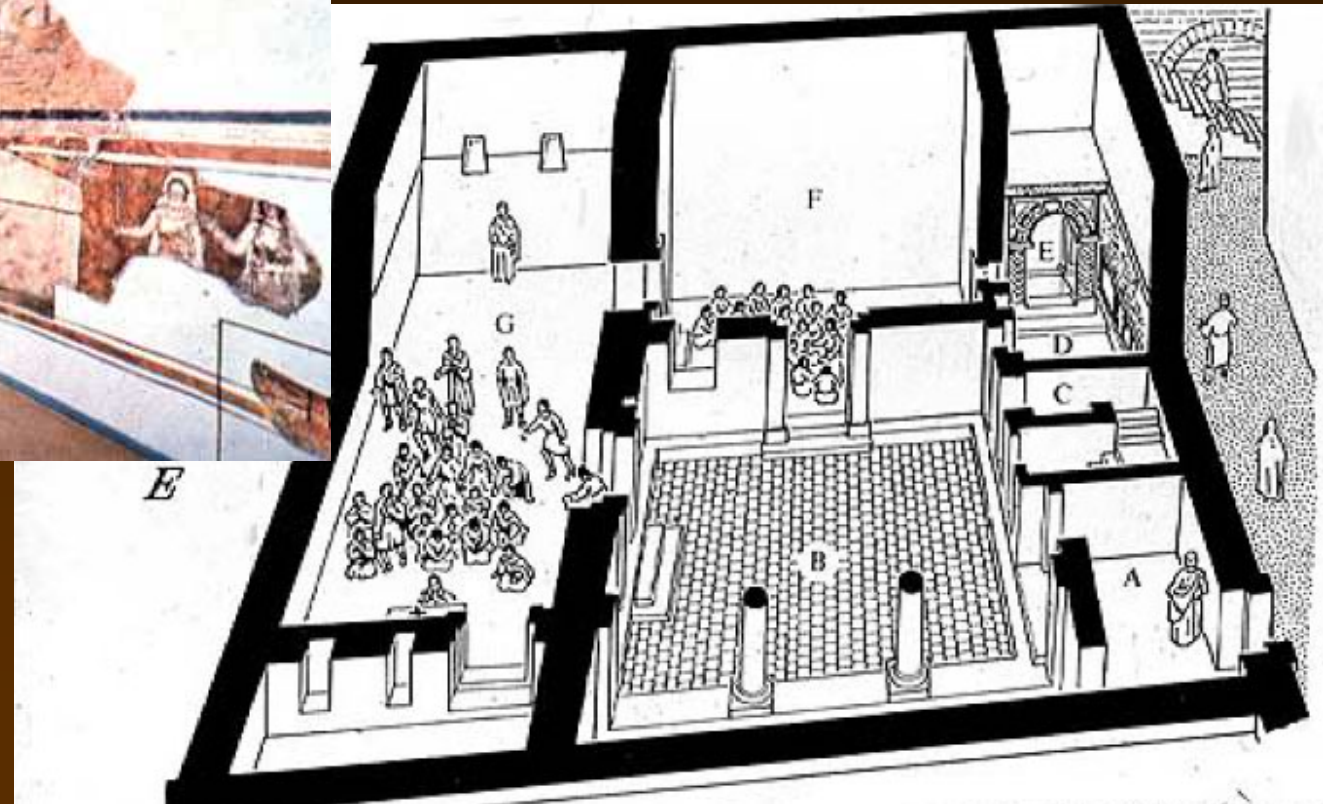
The churches of Asia send you greetings.

Aquila and Prisca together with the church at their house send you many greetings in the Lord.

1 Cor. 16: 19

First Apology of Justin Martyr (165)

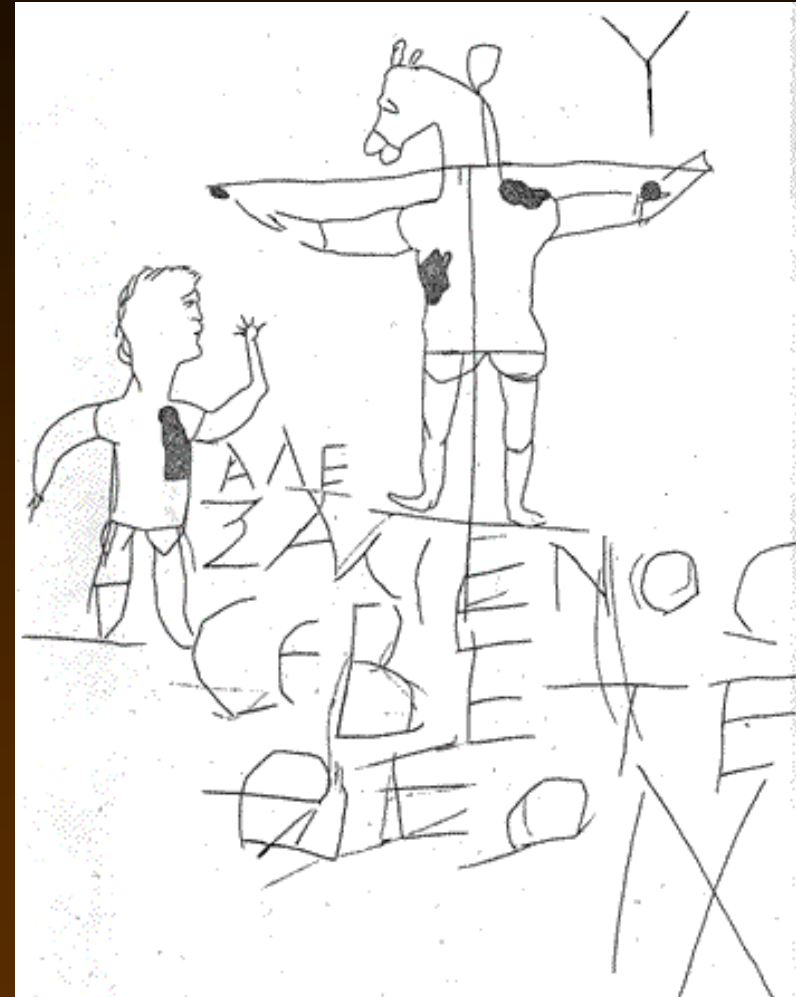
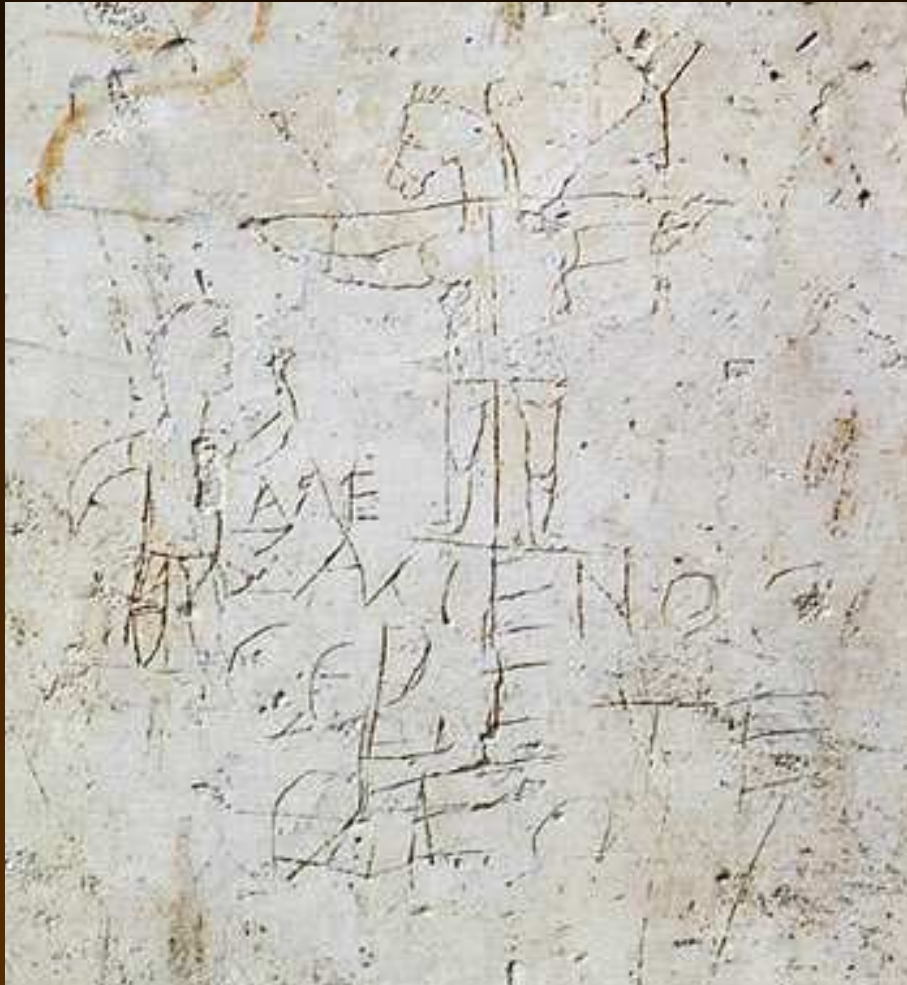
House-Church at Dura Europas (~250)



House-Church at Dura Europas (~250)



Alexamenos Graffito: Rome 1st – 3rd c.



but we proclaim Christ crucified, a stumbling block to
Jews and foolishness to Gentiles 1 Cor.1:23

Christianity's Competitors

- Judaism
- Classical Mythology (Zeus / Jupiter)
- Mystery Cults (Eleusinian, Bacchus)
- Eastern Religions (Isis, Mithras)
- Greco-Roman Philosophies
- Emperor Worship

Syncretism and Heresy

- Elements of Christianity mixed with other religions (e.g. Gnosticism)
- Intentional or unintentional misinterpretation of the Gospels and Church traditions (e.g. Arianism)

Gnosticism

- Gnosis: Special knowledge available only to a few
- Mixed Greek philosophy with Christian and Jewish teaching
- Dualistic world view: humans are divine souls trapped in a material world created by a lesser god
- Developed “Gnostic Gospels,” some recently found at Nag Hammadi

Arianism

- Followers of Arius of Alexandria (250-336)
- Non-Trinitarian
- Taught that Christ was a “creature”
- Major reason for Council of Nicea
- Continued as competing “branch” of Christianity for several centuries

Constantine



- Emperor: 306-337
- First Christian Emperor
- Stopped persecution of Christians by Roman State
- Changed city of Byzantium to Constantinople
- Called the Council of Nicea

Council of Nicea: 325



- Convoked by Constantine
- First Ecumenical Council
- ~ 300 Bishops attended
- Rejected Arianism
- Affirmed the Trinity
- Established Nicene Creed
- Fixed date of Easter
- Established the principle of Church “canons” (laws)

Late Antiquity: ~ 300 - 500

- St. Anthony 252 - 356
- St. Jerome 320 – 420
- St. Augustine 354 - 430
- Pope Leo I 400-461
- Santa Maria Maggiore ~ 440
- Sack of Rome 410
- Last Western Emperor 476

Monasticism

- Tradition of John the Baptist
- Living apart from society
- Life of contemplation and worship
- Governed by Rules of the Order
- St. Catherine's Monastery 527
- Monte Cassino (Benedict) 529
- Precedent for later religious orders

St Catherine's Mount Sinai



Codex Sinaiticus (330-360)



St. Jerome Vulgate Bible (~400)

PAULUS VOCATUS APOSTOLUS)
xpi ihu per uoluntate ad
et sostenens frater ecclesie
di quae est CORINTHI
SANCTIFICATIS IN xpo ihu
VOCATIS SCS
CUM OMNIBUS QUI IN VOCANT
NOMEN DNI NI ihu xpi
IN OMNI LOCO IPSORUM
ET NOSTRO
GRATIA VOBIS ET PAX ADO
PATRE NOSTRO ET DNO IHS XPO
GRATIAS AGO DO ME O SEMPER
PRO VOBIS
IN GRATIA DNI QUIAE DATA EST
VOBIS IN XPO IHS
QUIA IN OMNIBUS DIUITES
FACTI ESTIS Nullo
IN OMNI VERBO ET IN OMNI
SCIENTIA
SICUT TESTIMONIUM XPI
CONFIRMATUM IN VOBIS
ITAEUT NIHIL VOBIS DESIT

Hoc ad
quod u
dic
ego qu
ego ad
ego ue
ego ad
diuisu
nam q
est p
aut in
Bapt
iii GRATIA
uest
NISI CR
Nequis
meo
Baptiz
et st
Cetero
Aliud
NON ER
BAPT

- “versio vulgata” = “commonly used translation”
- Used Greek, “Old Latin” and Hebrew sources
- Oldest example is Codex Amiatinus (750)
- Became “the Bible” in the West for 1000 y.

Rantes autem nolite mutuum lo-
qui sicut schola putat eum qui

inmuta loquuo suo exaudiantur. **N**oli

te ergo aosimilari eris. **S**citemm pa-

ter uester quid uobis opussit aice-

quam pletas ab eo sic ergo uos orabitis:

Tur homini tuum.

Aternoster quies in celis scilicet
conueniat regnum tuum fiat uo-

luntas tua sicut in celo & in terr.

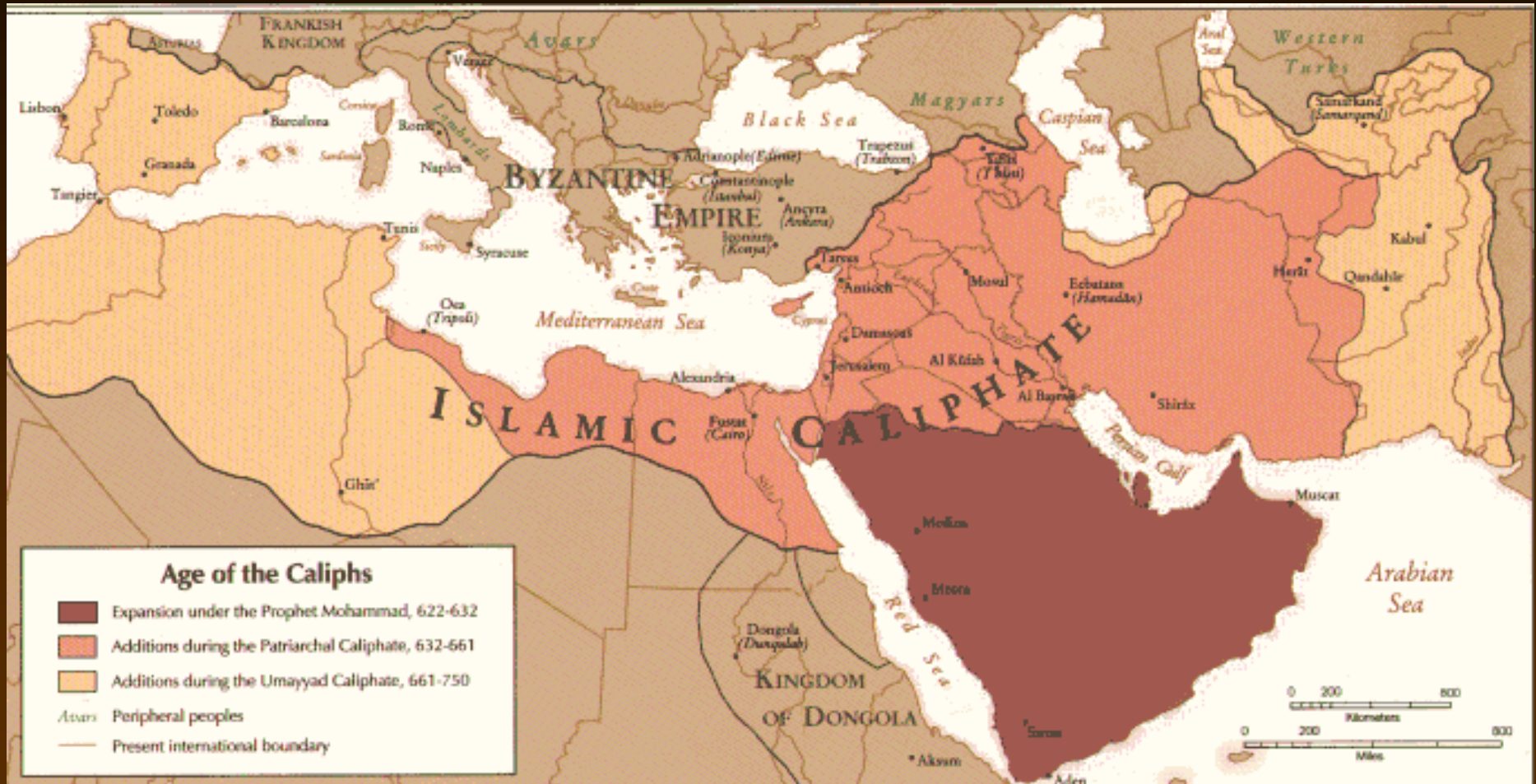
St. Augustine 354-430

- Manichean, rhetorician, convert
- Priest then Bishop of Hippo
- Theologian, Doctor of the Church
- Author of numerous works
- Confessions, City of God
- Original Sin, Just War
- Augustinian religious order
- Great influence on Medieval Church

Early Middle Ages (Dark Ages)

- Decline of Western Roman Empire
- Feudalism
- Continuation of Eastern Roman Empire
- Conversion of barbarian groups
- Rise of Islam
- Charlemagne and Leo III
- Great Schism (Eastern Schism)

Rise of Islam: 622-750



Jerusalem, Antioch, Alexandria lost to Christendom

Charlemagne and Leo III



- Crowned by Leo III in 800
- Church as certifier of the State
- State as protector of the Church
- Holy Roman Empire

Great Schism 1054

- Greek speaking East
- Latin speaking West
- Primacy: See of Rome vs. Patriarchates
- “Filioque” not present in Nicene Creed of 325; used to accentuate theological differences
- Crusader sack of Constantinople in 1204 “finalizes” the schism

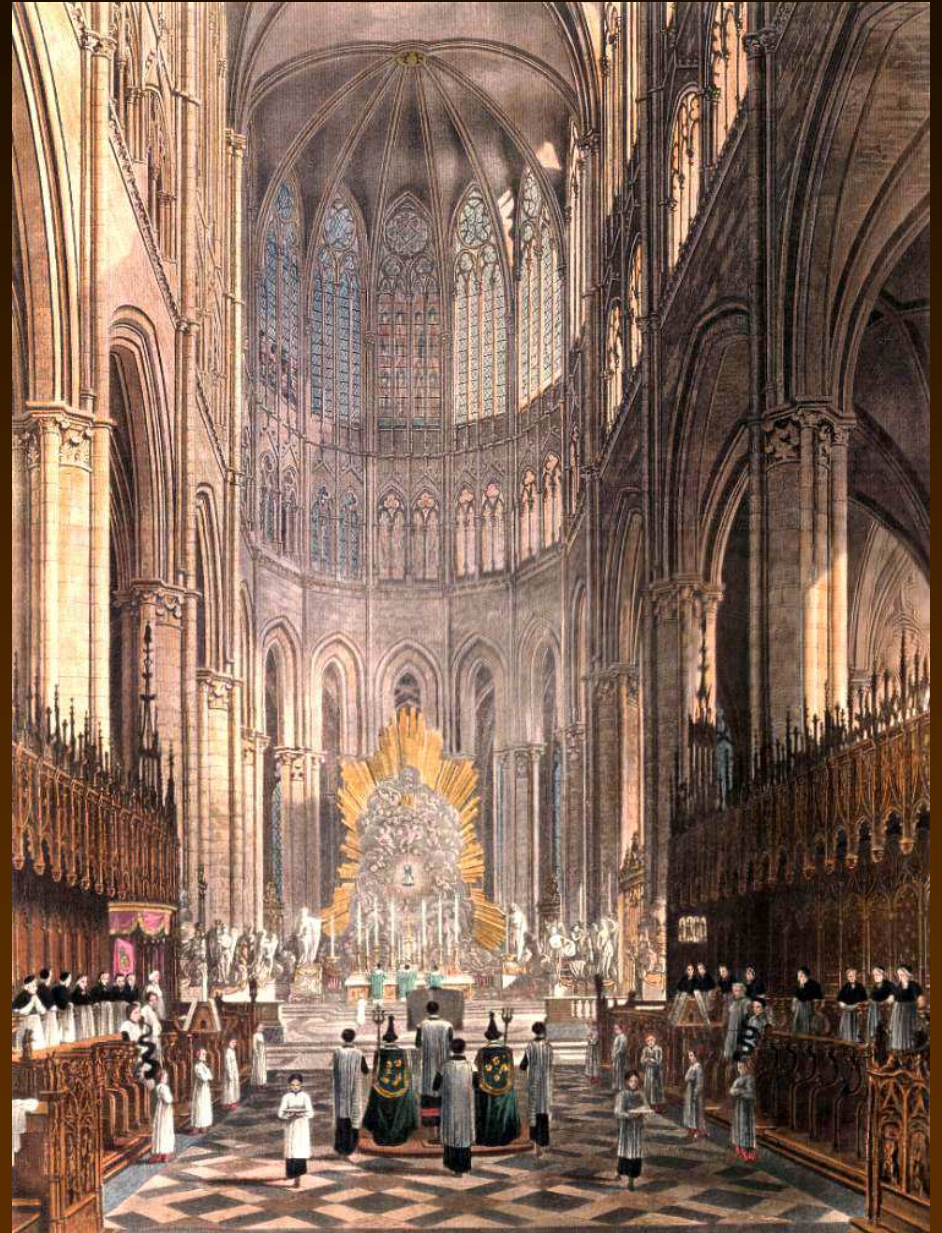
High Middle Ages: 1000-1300

- Catholic development focused on Western Europe
- “Golden Age” of Religious Orders
- Pilgrimages and Crusades
- Great Cathedrals
- Rise in Marian Devotion
- Development of Universities
- St. Thomas Aquinas & Scholasticism

Religious Orders

- Monastic
 - Benedictine (529)
 - Cistercian (1098)
- Mendicant
 - Franciscans (1209)
 - Carmelites (~1210)
 - Dominicans (1215)
 - Augustinians (1256)

Mass as Mystery



Medieval Universities



Bologna 1088, Paris 1170, Oxford 1167, ...

Faculties: Arts, Medicine, Law, Theology

Students under Church rule, not city rule

Future Pope Innocent III graduate of University of Paris in 1182

Thomas Aquinas: 1225-1274

Saint and Doctor of the Church

Dominican, Head of Theology Univ. of Paris

Brought Aristotle into Christian framework

Founded “Scholasticism” aka “Thomism”

Greatest work: *Summa Theologica*

Role of Reason and Faith

Important figure in Western Philosophy



Fresco by Fra Angelico (14th c.)



Contemporary Interpretation

Late Middle Ages / Renaissance

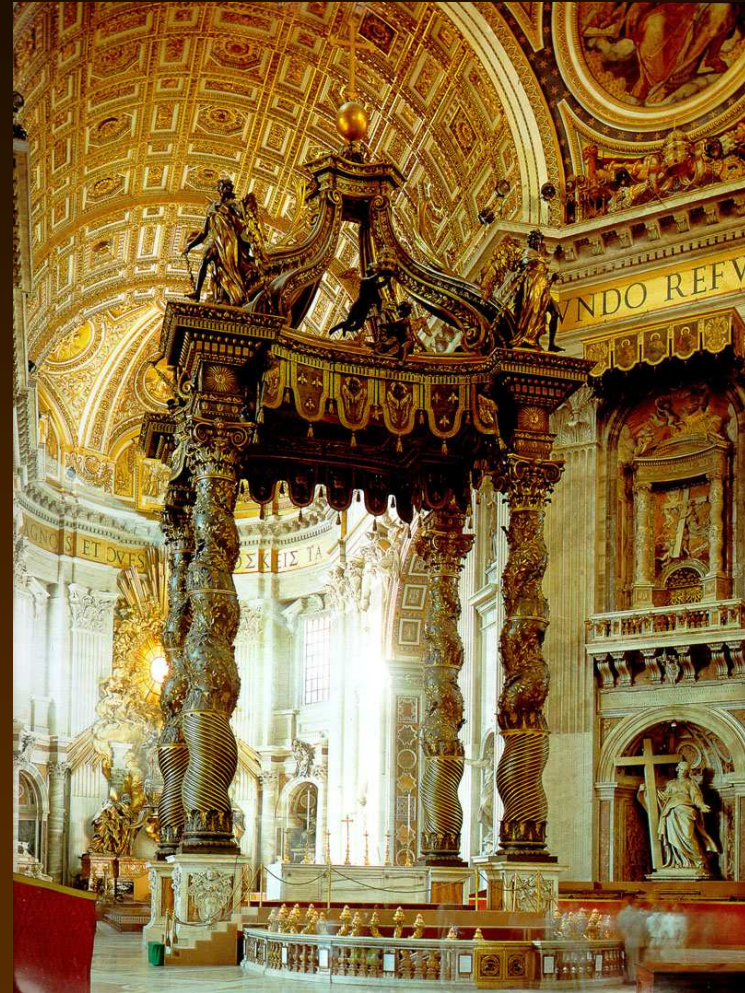
- “Little Ice Age” resulting in famine (~1315)
- “Black Death” (Plague) pandemic (~1350)
- Hundred Years War (1337 - 1453)
- Increased entanglement with politics
- Avignon Papacy (1305 - 1378)
- Western Schism (1378 - 1417)
- High Offices “co-opted” by Nobility
- Simony



Da Vinci
Michelangelo
Raphael
Gutenberg
Medici
Erasmus



St. Peter's Basilica



Idea to rebuild Old St. Peters: Pope Nicolas V ~1450
First stone 4/18/1506 by Pope Julius II
Completed in final form 1667

Reformation



- Martin Luther (Germany) 1517: Lutheran Church
- Henry VII (England) 1529: Anglican Church
- John Calvin (France) 1535 : Reformed Church

- *Sola scriptura*: by scripture alone
 - Rejection of Tradition
 - Emphasis on Biblical literalism
- Vernacular Bibles
 - Luther Bible (German)
 - King James Bible (English)
- Rejection of Apostolic Succession
- *Cuius regio, eius religio*: "Whose realm, his religion".
 - Religion associated with national identity

Counter Reformation 1545-1648

- Council of Trent
 - Respond to Protestantism
 - Institute Reforms
- New Religious Orders
 - Jesuits
- Spiritual Movements
 - Teresa of Avila
 - John of the Cross
- Increased Marian Devotion

Council of Trent (1545-1563)



Ecumenical

Pope Paul III

255 Attendees

17 Decrees

- Vulgate Bible affirmed and made canonical
- Reaffirmed Sacraments esp. True Presence
- Reaffirmed celibacy; reformed clerical training
- Commissioned Tridentine Catechism & Roman Missal

St. Ignatius of Loyola (d. 1556)

- Spanish Noble / Knight
- Hermit then Priest
- Attended University of Paris
- Society of Jesus 1534
- *Spiritual Exercises*
- Jesuits became a major force in the Counter-Reformation evangelization, and religious education



St. Ignatius Prayer for Generosity

Lord, teach me to be generous.
Teach me to serve you as you deserve;
to give and not to count the cost,
to fight and not to heed the wounds,
to toil and not to seek for rest,
to labor and not to ask for reward,
save that of knowing that I do your will.

Thirty Years War 1618-1648



- Holy Roman Empire, Spain, Northern Europe
- Often portrayed as Protestant vs. Catholic war
- 3 to 11 Million deaths (30% of the population in some areas)

Age of Reason and French Revolution

- Philosophy based on human reason, not religion or revealed truth
- Advance of experimental science
- Rejection of Monarchical rule and political power based on divine right
- French Revolution destruction of “ancien regime” (old order)

The French Revolution and the Church

- Thousands of Priests killed
- Tens of thousands forced into exile
- Church land confiscated
- Most Churches closed, sold or destroyed



- 1801 agreement between Napoleon Bonaparte and Pope Pius VII forms new relationship

John Carroll (1735 – 1815)

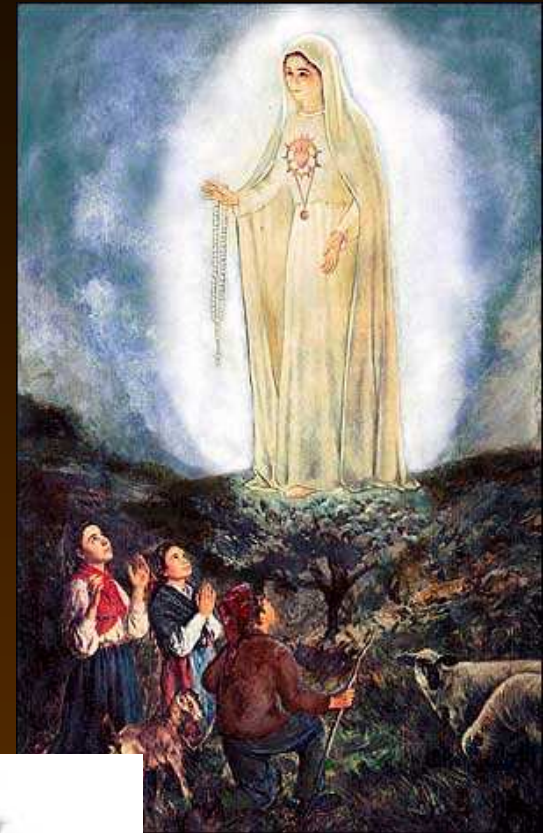
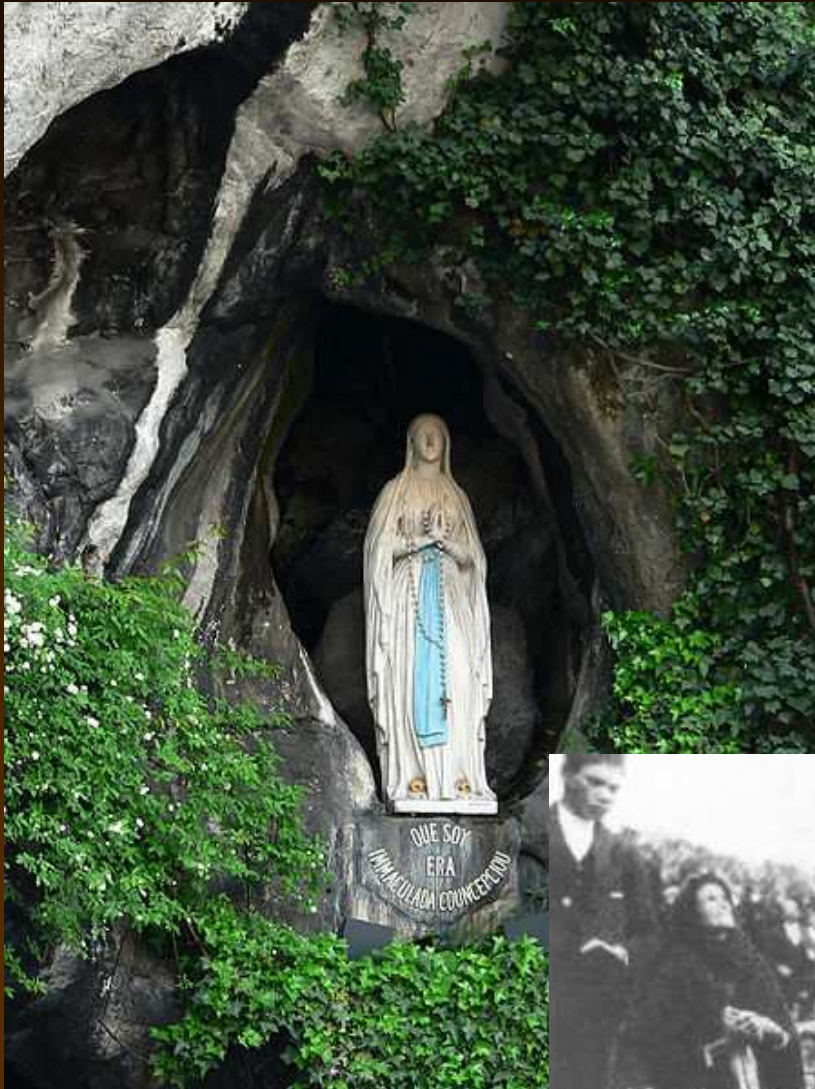
- Born in Maryland
- Joined French Jesuits 1753
- Ordained 1769
- Returned 1773
- Role in Revolutionary War
- First US Bishop 1789
- Founded Georgetown University 1789
- First US Archbishop 1808 (Archdiocese of Baltimore)



1789-1963: “The Long 19th Century”

- Continued rise of nationalism
- Loss of the Papal States
- Perceived threat of “modernity” and/or “liberalism”
- *Syllabus of Errors* (1864)
- “Ultramontanism”: Emphasis of Papal power
- Vatican I (1870): Papal Infallibility
- Neo-Scholasticism as antidote

Lourdes (1858) and Fatima (1917)



Vatican II

1962-1965



Second Vatican Council

- Largest, most diverse Ecumenical Council
- Over 2400 bishops from 116 countries
- Over 450 theologians and experts
- 102 cardinals, 7 patriarchs
- Observers from non-Catholic faiths including Protestant, Jewish and Muslim
- Journalists and other media

Second Vatican Council

- Issued 16 documents (about 300 pages compare to Trent about 130 pages)
- Lumen Gentium: on the Church
- Sacrosanctum Concilium: on the Liturgy
- Gaudium et Spes: on the Church in the Modern World
- Nostra Aetate: Relation of the Church to non-Christian Religions
- Dignitatis Humanae: on Religious Freedom

Themes of Vatican II

- Call to holiness
- Continual conversion
- Importance of human dignity
- Inclusive and ecumenical
- Issued no canons or anathemas
- Expanded role of the laity

Conclusion



When Jesus went into the region of
Caesarea Philippi he asked his disciples,
"Who do people say that the Son of Man
is?"

They replied, "Some say John the Baptist,
others Elijah, still others Jeremiah or one
of the prophets."

He said to them,

"But who you say that I am?"

Simon Peter said in reply,

"You are the Messiah, the Son of
the living God."